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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Column One
By David Courtney

THE Suez Canal blockade and the Persian oil problem are, of course, related problems in the calculations of the powers, and especially of Britain; and to that extent both questions are of direct significance to Israel. It is obvious enough that the closing down of the Abadan refining plant makes it highly desirable, although perhaps not imperative, to have free passage of crude oil from other Persian gulf fields through the Suez Canal and to be able to refine it at Haifa. This partial alternative to Abadan will have been considered by the British Government and is almost certainly still under consideration; but there is not the slightest evidence to suggest that London is banking on the use of the Haifa Refineries in the near future.

■

IT seems probable that the British Government, in spite of the closing down of the Abadan plant, has substantial reason for hoping for a satisfactory settlement of the Persian problem. Its hopes are based on Mr. Harriman's mission and on indications that the Persians are beginning to feel that they may have gone too far for their own good. Teheran's earlier belief that it would be able to substitute American technicians for British, and American dollars for British sterling, has not worked out into fact. On the other hand, the intransigence of Dr. Mossadeq has had the effect of bringing about a better political understanding between Britain and America on the affairs of the Middle East. The profitable pastime of playing off the one Anglo-Saxon power against the other, at which Egypt has become adept, would seem from Mr. Morrison's statements in the House of Commons this week, to have been played once too often.

■

THERE is no cause for deducing from this that America and Britain have decided upon a common policy of "containment" in the Middle East. What seems more likely is an agreed arrangement between the two powers with the object of preventing either from becoming instruments of Levantine conspiracy against the other. In any event, whilst the British Government obviously has no objection to the use of American dollars as a means of political, if not social, stabilization in the area, it would seem to have made known its serious objection to policies which evade responsibility at the same time as they encourage the Middle East states in the belief that Britain has reached the stage where her nose can be pulled with impunity. It now looks as if the nose-pulling will have to stop and, at the same time, as if America has agreed to take a closer and more co-operative interest in a region to which, in the past, and except for Turkey, she has been relatively indifferent.

■

PERSIA, Egypt and the Arab states are not likely to lose on the deal. The U.S. Congress, which holds the key to what appear to be inexhaustible riches, may shortly be asked to provide additional credits for the elastic purpose of Middle East stability. It is probable that London has at last succeeded in persuading the Americans of the strategic importance of the area, which to Britain, of course, and as Mr. Churchill emphasized in the Commons on Monday, is a nodal point of strategic planning and the most sensitive stretch of the long and vital Commonwealth Highway. Even if America has only partially accepted this British view, the fact should make a considerable difference to the practical development of the region during the next few years. It may prove to be a difference with serious snags along its course; not least of which may be a tendency to coax the Arabs into good behaviour with rewards, some of which could be filched from the rightful claims of Israel.

Tel Aviv, August 2.

Gloom Over Korea Talks

Major-General Nam Il, Chief of Staff of the North Korean Supreme Headquarters and leading Communist delegate, leaving the cease-fire conference room at Kaesong.

Express Photo

TOKYO, Wednesday (Reuter).—Cease-fire delegates found no way out of their stalemate at today's session. The Chinese Field Commander in Korea stated that talks would fail "should the U.N. delegation make impossible demands and enforce them." Allied and Communist officers will meet again tomorrow for their sixth discussion on where a buffer zone should be established after an armistice.

U.N. officers here said emphatically that they went to Kaesong with the best intentions. But observers are now gloomy and the 8th Army was reported to be ready for any eventuality.

Brigadier General William Nichols, who attended today's 16th Kaesong meeting, told correspondents there was still "some hope" since the conference was due to continue tomorrow. He said the chief U.N. delegate, Vice-Admiral Charles Joy, told the Communists: "Since this is a military armistice conference, we are interested only in military realities."

'More Reasonable'

"I got the impression that the whole Communist delegation knew their position was clear," Nichols stated. "There was no last minute flurry and they all seemed to know what was going to happen during the day. General Nam looked more reasonable too."

Communist representatives said that the U.N. was demanding a buffer zone far above the present defence line — "as far as aircraft or ships could go" — and their negotiators could not agree to this.

In Army Day statements broadcast by Peking Radio, the Chinese Army Commander in Chief, General Chu Teh, and the Field Commander in Korea, General Peng Teh-Huri, both claimed the army was being modernized and was becoming "invincible".

General Peng said: "Should the U.N. make impossible demands and enforce them, the peace conference will result in failure. The solution to the problem of peace in Korea can only materialize when both parties agree to the installation of a buffer zone along the 38th Parallel and to realize the other cease-fire conditions, such as the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea."

Decision on Oil Mission Soon

TEHERAN, Wednesday (Reuter).—Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's Special "Oil Envoy" today sent Britain further clarification of Persia's plans for reopening direct negotiations on the oil crisis. It was anticipated that the British Government would soon announce whether Richard Stokes, Lord Privy Seal, would bring his mission here.

Observers in London felt that it is now reasonable to suppose that if Mr. Harriman is satisfied that the Persian proposals in their present form do not contain any hidden conditions and are interpreted in a constructive sense, then the British will clinch their decision to send their mission to Teheran without delay.

Outstanding Points

The British reply drafted at this morning's meeting of Ministers in the House of Commons, has already been despatched to Teheran through the American Embassy in London.

The main preoccupation on the British side is still that actual conditions in Persia should be such that negotiations may be conducted on a basis of genuine goodwill. A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Harriman's message gave grounds for hope that it would be possible to reopen talks. But the spokesman added that there were still one or two points outstanding.

Haifa Oil Expansion Under Study

The opening of negotiations for working the Haifa Refineries at full capacity will largely depend on the outcome of Mr. Averell Harriman's negotiations in Teheran and London, economic circles in Jerusalem indicated yesterday. It is understood that no such negotiations on behalf of Israel have yet taken place, but the question is still being studied by the Government.

The Refineries are now working at about 20 per cent of capacity.

NEW BRITISH CONSUL ARRIVES IN OLD CITY

The new British Consul-General in Jerusalem, Mr. Herbert R. D. Moneypenny, O.B.E., arrived yesterday in the Old City, "A-Diffa" reports. He succeeds Sir Hugh Dow.

The Dedication of the Library of the
Beri Katzenelson Institute
near Zefit
will take place today, Thursday, August 2, at 7 p.m. with the participation of Cabinet Ministers, members of the Vaad Hapoel of the Histadrut, the Central Committee of Mapai and representatives of cultural and educational institutions.
Greetings will be rendered by Mr. Zalman Shazar, President David Ben Gurion, Mrs. Golda Myerson (Meir), Baruch Zuckerman.
Delegates of Mapai, Histadrut Institutions, Cooperatives and students of Beri Katz and all friends of the Institute are invited to attend.
Buses will leave the Central Bus Station in Tel Aviv at 6 p.m.
Beri Katzenelson Institute.

'Special Court For Jordan Assassins'

An extraordinary law was promulgated in Amman yesterday establishing a special court to try those charged with complicity in the assassinations of the Lebanese ex-Premier Riad e-Solh, and King Abdullah, NEABS reports.

Under this law sentences pronounced by the court will not be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court. The trials are expected to begin at the end of this week.

Third Day of Syrian Cabinet Crisis

DAMASCUS, Wednesday (Reuter). — Syria remains without a Government to face the crisis caused by the civil servants' strike, which today entered its third day.

Although no official announcement has yet been made of Premier Khaled el Azzem's resignation — reported on Monday — it is understood that his cabinet will leave office as soon as the President, Hachem el Atasi, has found a suitable candidate for the Premiership. The President has spent the last two days contacting political leaders in an effort to settle the crisis. He met veteran statesmen and former Premier Fariz el Khouri, who refused the task of forming a new government, and the present Independent Premier. It is understood that both leaders expressed their readiness to cooperate but hesitated to undertake the task as long as co-operation from the A-Sha'ab Party was not forthcoming.

Military Meddling

The A-Sha'ab party's unwillingness to co-operate stems from its early decision not to undertake responsibility—so long as the conditions which forced its resignation four months ago still prevailed. The party has for a long time claimed that no progress can be made as long as the government bows intervention from the military clique.

Syria's Nationalist Party, which boycotted the last elections, was meanwhile urging dissolution of the present parliament. Most other parties inside parliament have not so far shown any keenness for new elections.

'Bolshevik' Opponents Forced El Azzem Out

Premier Khaled el Azzem charged yesterday that his cabinet had been forced to resign due to the "extremist 'Bolshevik" trend of the opposing A-Shaab party, which dominates the Syrian Parliament, according to NEABS. The far-reaching revolutionary aims of A-Shaab are not compatible with Islam, the outgoing Premier said.

El Azzem singled out the A-Shaab leader and President of the Parliament, Dr. Marouf e-Dawalibi, whom he characterized as outspokenly pro-Russian. Dawalibi was pressing the government to confiscate the large landed estates for distribution among the fellahin. "We could not approve such fanatic socialist schemes in our Moslem state, and therefore decided to resign," El Azzem declared.

ACHESON FIRM ON TRUCE LINE

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, (UP). — Secretary of State Dean Acheson said today that the United Nations cannot accept the Communist demand for the truce line along the 38th Parallel. He fully supported the Allied demand that the line be fixed in general along the present battle front. He said the line must be militarily defensible in case of renewed outbreak of hostilities.

The North Korean attack which opened 12 months ago had proved that the former north-south frontier cannot be defended, Mr. Acheson pointed out.

U.S. ENDS TARIFF CUTS FOR RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP).—President Truman today formally ordered the suspension of tariff concessions to Russia and a number of her satellites. The President's order was required by the recent extension of the Reciprocal Trade Law which required the suspension of tariff concessions in the Russian orbit.

The first nations to be notified of the suspension will be Russia, Communist China, Albania, Lithuania, Estonia, Germany, North Korea, Latvia, Rumania, Vietnam and a number of smaller areas under Communist control.

West Opens Talks On Small Arms

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — The U.S. Defence Department today officially announced that the four-power arms standardization conference, beginning here tomorrow, would be concerned "with the announced British decision to adopt a new .280 calibre rifle as a standard weapon of the British army."

The announcement added that the conference was called at the request of the Canadian Defence Minister, Mr. Brooke Claxton. The talks between Mr. Claxton, Mr. Frank Pace, U.S. Army Secretary, and Mr. Emanuel Shinwell and M. Jules Moch, the British and French Defence Ministers were arranged to be held at defence H.Q. here tomorrow and Friday.

U.S. officials declined to predict whether a concrete decision on the adoption of a standard rifle would emerge from the talks. Privately, some officials were convinced that the U.S. would not be willing to change its standard .300 rifle, or which it had great stocks.

Petsche to Face Chamber Today

PARIS Wednesday (Reuter).—M. Maurice Petsche today told the President of the Republic that he agreed to present himself before the National Assembly as Premier-Designate tomorrow morning.

M. Petsche has been conferring with party leaders for the last five days in an attempt to solve France's three-week-old cabinet crisis.

ARANNE RESIGNS MAPAI POST

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—Mr. Zalman Aranne, Secretary-General of Mapai, is to resign on August 6, it is learned here.

It is believed in Mapai circles that he may be offered a post in the new Cabinet. His successor is not expected to be named until after the formation of the new Government.

Mr. Aranne tendered his resignation six months ago because he was overburdened with too many official tasks but remained at his post for another half year at the request of the Party's Central Committee.

Cabinet Remains In Office Until New Government

Israel's complaint against Egypt's blockade of the Suez Canal and the conscription of women teachers and seminary students were discussed at the regular weekly meeting yesterday of the Cabinet in Jerusalem. A Government spokesman afterwards explained that under the Law, the former Cabinet remained in office until a new one received a vote of confidence from the Knesset which must be convened within ten days of publication of the final election results.

Israel's attitude on the Canal issue, the spokesman said, remains unchanged, namely demanding that the Security Council take a decision on the question.

The Cabinet decided to appoint a committee of three representatives of the Army and Ministries of Defence and Education to determine general rules for military service of women teachers, kindergarteners and graduates of secondary schools who are of military age and apply for admission to teachers' training schools. The spokesman noted that since registration for teachers' colleges start next month the Government had to decide whether to continue last year's practice of granting deferments and what to do about those who were deferred and have now completed their studies.

Teaching Service

The committee to be set up will make special efforts to make certain that there will be sufficient students for the colleges and enough teachers for immigrant and frontier settlements, the spokesman said. It is understood that teaching assignments in the settlements will be regarded as military service and will be carried out on Army terms.

The spokesman pointed out that the State could not accept a situation whereby its youth will be educated by persons who had not served in the armed forces. He said that the importance of the problem was not in the large numbers involved but in the fact that these women represented persons of higher education needed by the Army not only to teach Hebrew to immigrant soldiers but also for special tasks and for officer training.

The Cabinet also voted to table a bill authorizing the payment of two-thirds of a day's salary for the Election Day holiday. The Histadrut had asked that a full day's wage be paid.

The proposal will be submitted at the Knesset's final session next Monday as an amendment to the Election Law, and it is hoped that it will pass both readings on that day.

The Cabinet decided that the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Gurion, should deliver the welcoming address at the opening session of the World Zionist Congress, and that the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y.L. Maimon, should do so at the World Conference of the Jewish National Fund.

The communique on the Cabinet meeting stated:

At the weekly meeting of the Cabinet, the call-up for military service of women teachers, and secondary school graduates was discussed.

It was decided to submit to the final meeting of the First Knesset an amendment to the Election Law regulating the payment of wages during the election day holiday.

The participation of Cabinet members in the Zionist Congress and the World Conference of the Jewish National Fund was decided upon.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a report.

Britain Asks U.N. Action if Egypt Refuses to Yield on Blockade

U.S. Wants Suez Open, But No Trouble

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, Wednesday (INA). — American diplomatic sources confirmed today that the State Department has not yet reached a decision on its policy regarding the Suez blockade. One American diplomat, speaking privately, commented that the State Department seems to be on the spot. It wants the blockade ended, but without further "trouble."

The whole Arab world, he said, is in a high state of tension and anything might set it afire. If the Security Council adopts a strong resolution such as Israel wants, this might force the fall of the Egyptian government and its replacement by an even more violently nationalistic regime.

He quoted the Israelis as holding that a strong Council resolution would have a powerful positive effect and even strengthen the possibility of peace. American officials, however, do not agree with this view.

They stress the belief that Egypt cannot be allowed to "get away" with the continued blockade, and some action must be taken. The problem is, he said, how to find an effective middle course that will end the blockade without offending the Arab world.

Council Adjourns for Week

FLUSHING MEADOW, Wednesday.—The Security Council adjourned this evening for a week without taking action on Egypt's blockade of the Suez Canal. The next session is scheduled for Tuesday. At the first session today the Council heard the British delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, brand the blockade "an abuse of belligerent rights."

He urged the Council to "exercise its undoubted authority" if the attitude of the Egypian Government is not modified. Sir Gladwyn followed a second address by Fawzi Bey, the Egyptian delegate. At the evening session, Mr. A. Eban, Israel delegate, replied to Fawzi Bey.

Sir Gladwyn said that he was encouraged to believe that a modification toward the Suez blockade would be forthcoming, and expressed the hope that the restrictions on Canal traffic would be lifted voluntarily.

Sir Gladwyn told the Council that Britain could not accept Fawzi Bey's legal argument and quoted Dr. Ralph Bunche, General Riley and previous Security Council resolutions to the effect that the armistice agreements prohibited such a "hostile act" as the Suez blockade. He said Egypt had no right to claim self-defence as there were no hostilities and since she was not even under the threat of attack. He recalled that in the Council last November he had emphasized that to Britain the Egyptian action interfered with the freedom of international commerce in such highly practical matters as the reduction in operations of the Haifa oil refinery and contributed to the tension and unrest in the Middle East.

He said the importance of these factors had increased in the meantime and that the Council should take action if there was no other way to settle the problem.

Mahmoud Fawzi Bey, Egypt's delegate, told the Council that Israel's complaint was based on "calculated distortion." He blamed the absence of peace in the Middle East on the "unbounded hooliganism" of Israel."

Because of this, he said, Egypt was forced to prevent war materials from reaching Israel as a matter "of self-defence and self-preservation." He admitted "without hesitation or embarrassment" that Egypt "applies to some ships, in relation to war materials, a system of visits and inspection," but "only a few ships" were delayed "for longer than a few minutes." This was because Egypt and Israel were still legally in a state of war and this did not violate international law or the armistice agreements.

Defending the Egyptian action, he noted that the West restricted shipments of strategic materials to the Soviet sphere of influence even though "there was and there is no state of war." On the other hand Egypt was "seriously endangered by the 'sinister plans and intentions'" of world political Zionism. "It is Israel who is the cause and it is Israel who complains," he said. He went on to list alleged "Israel terrorism against the Arabs," raids on her neighbouring states and other violations. Fawzi Bey stressed at some length the Arab refugee problem, accusing Israel of disregarding U.N. resolutions on their behalf. It is expected that Mr. Abe Eban will reply to the Egyptian delegate's onslaught.

Eban's Reply

When the Council resumed in the evening, Mr. A. Eban, Israel delegate, replied to Fawzi Bey. He said that the issue before the Council did not come under old legal systems existing before the U.N. Charter was signed. It was therefore of little value to quote international legal opinions of that type.

"The issue," Mr. Eban said, "is whether any State can ask the Security Council to sanction the unilateral existence of belligerent rights." He added that only a direct international instrument, such as the Egyptian-Israel Armistice Agreement, could have any bearing on the issue.

Mr. Eban then asked how Egypt could take up such a

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Election Committee Checks Final Results

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Central Election Committee today returned from its temporary headquarters at the Public Information Office at the Ritz Hotel to Hakirya, where its members are now completing the checking of 30 polling stations, the results of which were not included in the country-wide totals announced last night.

Apart from a recess of about four hours yesterday the Committee had sat in permanent session at the Ritz from 6 o'clock on Monday morning until midnight last night.

The Committee's calculating section is now rechecking its computations. The official documents received from the area polling committees are now also being examined following the receipts of the results by telephone and telegram.

Soldiers' votes are also now being checked against the voters' lists.

Official results of the last of the election tabulations not published previously are:

HAIFA CITY (81,879 votes) — Mapai 28,982, Gen. Zionists 12,982, Mapam 9,112, Herut 5,823, Hapoel Hamizrahi 3,999, Communists 3,326, Progressives 2,691, Sephardim 1,366, Poalei Agudat 1,176, Mizrahi 956, Agudat 562, Arab Democrats 277, Achdut-ha-Sephardim 168, Arab Agriculture and Development 61, Ex-Soldiers' League 37, Arab Progress and Work 19, Yemenites 16.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN (3,173 votes) — Mapai 1,462, Gen. Zionists 449, Mapam 414, Progressives 196, Herut 192, Mizrahi 190, Hapoel Hamizrahi 96, Communists 82, Poalei Agudat 68, Sephardim 53, Agudat 13.

SAFED (3,653 votes) — Mapai 1,128, Gen. Zionists 614, Mapam 321, Herut 310, Hap. Hamizrahi 221, Poalei Agudat 203, Communists 127, Agudat 94, Sephardim 41, Mizrahi 40, Progressives 14, Achdut-ha-Sephardim 10.

BEERSHEBA (2,167 votes) — Mapai 1,026, Hapoel Hamizrahi 315, Mapam 253, Gen. Zionists 205, Herut 138, Poalei Agudat 94, Communists 71, Progressives 67, Agudat 32, Sephardim 22, Mizrahi 12.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Jerusalem Fire Brigade was called out shortly after 1 o'clock to put out a fire of waste material in an open space near the Jerusalem Egged Station. A loud explosion which rocked buildings in the centre of town about the same time may have been caused by the fire having detonated an unexploded shell that had fallen there three years ago.

Admiral William Fechteler, Commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, was nominated yesterday by President Truman as Chief of Naval Operations to succeed the late Admiral Forrest Sherman, who died recently.

The Economic Cooperation Administration yesterday authorized India to spend $3m. for wheat in the U.S.

Authoritative sources revealed last night that the United States has urged India and Pakistan to halt their border dispute over Kashmir "in the interests of general peace in Asia."

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Social & Personal

Mr. I.M. Sieff left by B.O.A.C. yesterday for Italy and Britain. Previously, Lord Nathan left by the same plane.

Rabbi and Mrs. Abe Hillel Silver have arrived in Jerusalem and are staying at the Eden Hotel.

Mr. Abe Feinberg, President of the J.N.F. of Australia, and Mr. I. Wynn, President of the Mizrahi Organization of Australia, are in Jerusalem.

The first graduated group of South African delegates to the Zionist Congress arrived in Lod A. Yesterday. It included Rabbi V. Abrahamson, Chief Rabbi of Cape Town; Mr. V. Dudley, Deputy Chairman of the South African Zionist Federation; and Mr. Y. Dunsky, Treasurer.

Dr. E. Ben-Yehuda, Director-General of the Ministry of Education, returned to Israel by Swissair yesterday after representing Israel at the UNESCO education conference in Geneva.

Dr. Max Brod returned by Swissair yesterday from Switzerland where he gave a series of lectures and radio talks.

Mr. A. Dickenstein, Director of "ASPAL" in the U.S., arrived by Swissair today.

Rabbi Elijah M. Bloch, of Cleveland, Ohio, President and Professor of the Rabbinical College of Telshe, and Rabbi M. Shapiro, of Rio de Janeiro, arrived this week on forming a branch of the Telshe Yeshiva at Pardess Hannah. Rabbi I. Ausband of Cleveland, arrived to head the Pardess Hannah Yeshiva.

Mr. Max Frolich, chairman of the Australian Keren Hayesod and a director of the United Israel Appeal, has arrived in Israel as a delegate to the Zionist Congress.

Beryl Mortas, Premiere Ballerina of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and of the St. James' Ballet, London, has arrived in Israel.

Mrs. Racine Zimmerman, of Rio de Janeiro, President of the Wizo Federation of Brazil, is here for a conference to the 12th Wizo World Conference. She is staying at the Yarden Hotel, Tel Aviv.

Mrs. Nachama Sitsa, Vice-President of the Mizrahi Women's Organization of America, and chairman of the Child Rescue Committee, Pennsylvania, arrived yesterday to participate in the Zionist Congress.

Mr. Alexander Eliash has returned to Jerusalem after several months abroad.

The Jerusalem Municipality yesterday gave a reception at the Talbieh Municipal Gardens for the ladies from the Dominions who are now attending a conference in the capital. Earlier, they visited several sites here in the Corridor.

The first legal performance of the puppet show given by Mr. Hans Fruwarg, of Paris, was given at the Ohel Shem Hall in Tel Aviv last night.

The second meeting of the Israel Council for Foreign Public Relations (of Ahi Agrout United Relations Association) is to be held at the Cafe Tsiyoni, 48 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, Tel Aviv, at 4 p.m. on Sunday.

BRITH MILAH

The Minister of Justice, the Presidents and Judges of the Supreme Court and the Jerusalem District Court, Shofetzarim, members of the legal profession, and many other guests were present yesterday in Jerusalem at the Brith Milah of the infant son of Mr. Justice Agranat and Mrs. Carmel Agranat (née Friedlander).

Histadrut Greets U.S. Friends

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—The 50-man delegation of Friends of the Histadrut in the U.S. was received at a reception of the Histadrut Executive here today. A letter of greetings to the Histadrut from the President of the American Federation of Labour was read to the gathering.

Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, the Knesset Speaker, welcoming the guests, referred to Monday's election results as a great moral victory for Israel Labour.

The Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. M. Namir, stressed the important help, both financial and moral, given by the National Committee for Labour Israel in the U.S. Mr. I. Hoskin, Executive Committee Treasurer, revealed that 34 per cent of the Histadrut budget was covered by donations from the Histadrut campaign in the U.S.

Those who replied were Mr. A. Hamlin, Director of the Histadrut campaign; Mr. Joseph Brainin, President of the U.S. Trade Union Council for the Histadrut; Mr. A. Shapira, chairman of the delegation; and Mr. Moshe Sheinvey, Honorary Chairman of the Histadrut Campaign in Detroit.

The Israel National OPERA

Conductor: E. MLINAR

Early Talks on Citrus Subsidies Would Prevent Another Crisis

By Our Economic Correspondent

Despite the recurrent crises of the last ten years orange growing still holds first place among our ways of earning foreign currency. Income in hard currency from the sale of citrus fruit and industrial products derived from it brought in approximately 8 million pounds this year, the sale of fruit alone accounted for 4.5 million. There is therefore every reason to give close attention to the conditions of orange growing.

Last year the growers went on strike for more than four weeks to emphasize their demands for government aid. This strike did not do much damage to the crop nor did it cause losing to sales because during those four weeks at Christmas 1950, prices went up in Britain and the growers were able to sell the rest of the crop at a greater profit.

This does not mean that things should be allowed to evolve in the same way this year. It would be all to the good if negotiations on the government subsidy could be held in time, and last season's upheaval and suffering could be avoided.

Deterioration of Quality

Britain is still our main export country for citrus and the high price paid for Israel oranges in the latter part of the season was mainly due to the inflationary trend following the Korean crisis. But there were complaints about the quality of the fruit, and as the time for government purchases is near, and Israel fruit has to compete with the produce of Spain and North Africa on the British market everything should be done to improve the quality.

The deterioration of the fruit which the Israel consumer could judge for himself last winter is due in part to insufficient attention to the groves and in part to the increase of the Mediterranean fruit-fly which was always a danger to our groves and has become more threatening during the last two years. Both of these problems are closely bound up with the general position in agriculture.

The growers complain of low output by the workers who are mostly new immigrants and they find it difficult to combat the fruit-fly because it is not confined to the groves. The pest which had been kept fairly well under control became a menace when stretches of land were left uncultivated after the flight of the Arabs from Israel. It can be conquered only if the equilibrium of agriculture upset by the war is restored.

Flies on Zebras

Although cultivation has been going on at an unprecedented pace during the last couple of years, this goal has not been achieved. Many small tracts of land which were worked by the Arabs by hand are being left uncultivated because they are not suited to the use of machinery. The fruit-fly has thrived on the "waste" hedges all over the country which used to be exploited to the full by the Arabs but are now left with their fruit which serves as an ideal breeding ground for the fly.

The spraying of the fruit before export has saved much of the crop from rotting but has not solved the problem. A comprehensive plan for the conquering of the pest will be necessary to stop the danger. The problems of output and of training of workers too is not a problem for the orange grower alone but for Agriculture in general.

New immigrants who have been settled on the land have often neglected their vegetable gardens or newly planted vineyards to work on the roads or on other public works where they could be sure of a living, however modest, instead of worrying over the problems of a new farm. They did so not because work on the road was easier, but often because they were not used to tending plants and animals and, despite instruction by the colonizing authorities, did not understand how to approach this sort of work and had no wish to learn it.

In the orange groves this problem is, of course, easier because the worker is not responsible for tending the trees but has only to do what he is told. But he has to be taught to handle fruit carefully and to do a whole day's work for a whole day's wages. It is generally assumed that the new equipment purchased out of the American loan will show its effectiveness next season and part of the labour problem will be solved. The goal should be, however, to make sure of a steady supply of workers for this important industry, to give them the necessary short training and to keep them in this industry after training.

Government Subsidies

There is, in addition to the problem of the worker in the groves, the problem of the approach of the growers themselves. It has been shown during the last season that only groves which yield more than 60 boxes a dunam can yield a profit. This is not surprising because we cannot expect groves with a low yield, because of poor calculation or damage or neglect, to be still profitable. It is doubtful if the government subsidy to growers should be given to groves with a low yield.

There are two views on the subject. Some argue that subsidies should help the weaker growers in the first place while their opponents claim that it would be a waste of money to give help to a grower who is unable to reach even a minimum crop. The problem here is similar to that in other industries where by cutting out competition the least efficient plant may determine costs in a whole branch of industry. A way must be found to stimulate higher output and the government subsidy could be used as a means to this end.

There are plans afoot for the planting and rehabilitation of an additional 30,000 dunams. This is of the utmost importance. We are still a long way from the 280,000 dunams which were under cultivation before the establishment of the State. Although oranges are the best earners of foreign currency and the one crop thoroughly suited to soil conditions and climate, expansion in this field still leaves much to be desired.

It should not be forgotten that competition from abroad in this field may become heavier. Spain is in the field in full force and North Africa, expanding its cultivation of citrus, may become a stronger competitor in the future.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 597 M.; HAIFA: 260 M.; TEL AVIV: 48.9, 31.3 & 337 M.

[illegible] 7 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 6.30 and 10.15 p.m.: Arabic Programmes (including News); 7.15 and 7.45 a.m.: French; 8 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 6.45 p.m.: Hebrew; 8.45 a.m.: Hebrew (R); 7.15 p.m.: Melodies; 7.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar. 8.30 Close Down.

12.30 noon: Morning Concert (R); 12.50 Organ Recital (R); 1.15 Concert Hall (from Central H.Q. radio); [illegible] (Schubert); 12.45 Military Band (R.); 12.55 M. Weinstein & Associates; Programme for Sunday Camp Children; 2.30 Agricultural News; 2.35 Programme for Hospitals; 3.05 Popular Symphonies; 3.45 Educational Programme; 4.15 Close Down.

4.30 p.m.: Programme for Youngsters; 5.00 Musical Miniatures (R.); 5.05 Where to Go (Jerusalem); 5.05 Musical: Sacha Pirose (Tel Aviv); 5.50 Child's Corner; 6.05 Geography in the News; 6.15 Talks Corner; 6.30 Children's Hour; 7.00 From Weekly to Weekly; 7.45 Radio Ballet; 8.05 Sabbath Programme; 8.20 Kol Israel Orchestra; Conductor: Shmuel Ya'acobi; Radio Play: "The Fairy Tale" (Premiere); Play: Stefan Zweig's "Jeremiah"; Talk by Dr. Simon; 9.45 Talent Leads; 10 Radio Stories; 10.30 Piano Recital; Yehuda Gothelf; 11.00 Programme for Sunday; (R); 11.15 Close Down.

[illegible] Music (GLS 31.); 6.30 p.m.: Popular Light Music; Ladies' Hour; 7.30 p.m.: Talk; 8.00 Tel Aviv Municipal Band; 8.30 Concert (R); 9.15 Melodies; 9.45 Musical Clock (R); 7.15 Melodies; 1.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar. 8.30 Close Down.

12.30 noon: Morning Concert (R); 12.50 Organ Recital (R); 1.15 Concert Hall (from Central H.Q. radio); [illegible] (Schubert); 12.45 Military Band (R.); 12.55 M. Weinstein & Associates; Programme for Sunday Camp Children; 2.30 Agricultural News; 2.35 Programme for Hospitals; 3.05 Popular Symphonies; 3.45 Educational Programme; 4.15 Close Down.

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ARMY PROGRAMMES (200, 225 & 44.8 M.): 4.30 p.m. Programme Announcements; 4.32 Melodies; 4.45 Request Programme; 7.30 Today's Events; 7.35 London Philharmonic Orchestra: Works by Weber, Mendelssohn & Rossini; 8.00 Soldiers' Programme; 8.30 News; 8.45 Army Quiz; 9.15 Dance Music; 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 9—9.30 p.m. (1555, 31.55, 27.01 & 19.77 from U.S.A.; 19.84 & 25.36 from Tangier).

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GOVERNMENT PRICES

Progress Made Toward Stable Government—Ben Gurion

Although the country's great need for a stable majority has not been satisfied, there was no doubt that progress had been made towards its eventual crystallization, Mr. Ben Gurion stated to a "Davar" reporter in an interview published in yesterday's issue of that paper. He praised the exemplary conduct of the people, and declared that everyone would accept the free and balanced judgment of the nation, Mr. Ben Gurion said.

The unbridled attack of opposition parties on Mapai, the central force of the Government, suffered a crushing defeat. The pioneering labour movement, which has directed the Israel Government from the start will again stand at the helm of the State and its Government and will determine its policy until the elections for the third Knesset.

Commenting on the fact that about 100,000 persons failed to cast their votes, "Davar" stated that thousands, especially in the camps and ma'abarot, stood in the queues with voting slips in their hands, only to find they were unable to vote because their names were not included in the lists.

Party newspapers yesterday saw in the election results nothing but victory. Headlines tell the story well:

"Haboker"—"General Zionists—Second largest Party. Number of Votes More than Trebled."

"Al Hamishmar"—"Mapam Preserves Its Strength. Majority for Workers' Parties."

"Hatzofe"—"Absolute Majority for Hapoel Hamizrahi Among Orthodox Jewry."

"Hador"—"A Big Victory for Mapai."

"Kol Ha'am"—"Communist Party Strengthened."

Only "Herut" was short of space for the results. It complained bitterly in its leading article that Mapai had used every means, fair and foul, to get votes, while the General Zionists, who had not been deterred from personal attacks on Mapai leaders, had nevertheless failed. It stressed that Mapai had even beaten the General Zionists in Tel Aviv.

Workable Majority

"Al Hamishmar" predicted that Mapai would be able to obtain a workable majority of 52 per cent only under great difficulties and that it would have to suffer even more "blackmail" than previously from the small parties. Mapam's poor results had been due to limited financial resources, the paper said. It found a scientific Marxist-Leninist explanation for the fact that Mapam has been relegated to third place: The bourgeois camp, formerly divided, was now united.

The Communist "Kol Ha'am" was jubilant over an increase from 3.5 per cent in the first Knesset elections to 3.9 per cent now. The paper commented that a real basis for a coalition composed of the workers' parties now existed. According to "Kol Ha'am" it would be dominated by a labour front based on peace, independence, defence of civil rights" etc.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) concluded that the establishment of a small coalition depends largely on the good will of the small Arab groups affiliated with Mapai. The moderate participation in the elections was the main factor in the General Zionists' relative failure, the paper said.

"Haboker," referring to the General Zionists' results, observes that a "revolution has taken place in the life of the nation" and that there "can no longer be one-party rule in Israel."

"Davar" (Histadrut), said that there was every reason for satisfaction in the results, be it only the fact that the intentions of the General Zionists have been thwarted. About 70 per cent of all the votes were returned for workers' and progressive parties, and it was hoped that all the productive forces participating in the building of the country would be included in the new coalition.

"Hador" (Mapai), did not speculate on a possible coalition, but stated that it saw in the election a declaration of confidence for Mapai and its leader from a large section of the people.

The Orthodox "Hatzofe" published a frank admission of defeat.

Second Israeli Wins Radio Championship

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Israel has claimed another world champion — again in amateur radio.

He is Mr. Egon Rosenthal, 28, an Army Sapper, whose call sign is 4X4RA, and who, according to his comrades, "is always on the air." The Israeli's victory in the international competitions held last November, was announced in this month's "CQ", amateur radio magazine in the U.S. Local "hams" heard of it several days ago when congratulations began pouring in over the airways.

Came from Hungary

Mr. Rosenthal came to Israel from Hungary shortly before the War of Liberation. According to his radio friends he had said then that one of the reasons for his leaving Hungary was that he was not permitted to operate his amateur radio station there.

The world-wide contest which he won was to determine who could make the greatest number of inter-country contacts in a 48-hour period. Second place in this contest was taken by a Chilean.

Third place was awarded to Mr. Sam Moniastirsky, the President of Israel's Amateur Radio club. He was Israel's first international champion in a contest for the largest number of contacts between Europe and the rest of the world.

Jerusalem Cinemas

At 8.30, 7 & 9 p.m.

ARMON: The Lovers of Carmen.
EDEN: Stars In My Crown.
EDISON: Cinderella.
ORION: My Blue Heaven.
STUDIO: Nicholas Nickleby.
ZION HALL: The Great Gatsby.

Haifa Cinemas

CARMEL: Tarzan and the Leopard Woman (7.45 & 9.30 p.m.).
GAN YAM: Song of Freedom (8.30 p.m.).

MR. HARRY STRAUSS from Tucson, Arizona

Please contact Hischdut Olei America, 3 Rehov Ahuza, Bayit, Tel Aviv.

ORCHESTRA

LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON

JERUSALEM, WED., Aug. 15 "Edison" at 9 p.m.

Conductor: WALTER GOEHR

Soloist: ISAAC STERN (violin)

Sale of tickets FROM TODAY at Cohenov's.

LAST RECITALS ISAAC STERN

TEL AVIV, SAT., August 4 MON., August 13

Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 58 Allenby Road, 11-2, 4-6.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONCERTS

Conductor: WALTER GOEHR

Soloist: ISAAC STERN

Last appearance with Orchestra.

RAMAT GAN, Amphitheatre at 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 5
MONDAY, August 6
THURSDAY, August 9

Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 58 Allenby Road, 11-2, 4-6.

Schneider Joins Referee Committee

Beren Max Schneider, who recently received an emblem from the F.I.F.A. (International Football Federation) for officiating at five international soccer matches, has been appointed a member of the new Committee chosen by the annual General Meeting of the Area, held last week.

The other members of the Committee are: Chairman, Yola Brown, and Secretary, Y. Lerner. Max Schneider is one of Israel's best referees and his appointment as Technical Director on the Committee, it is hoped, will advance the standard of both refereeing and play in Israel.

Swedish Star In Kinneret Swim

It is reported that the famous Swedish long-distance star, Lars Bertil Lasla (sic), proposes to take part in Israel's annual marathon swim across Lake Kinneret this year.

The Swedish swimmer took part in the Channel swim last year, but had to give up after eight hours in the water due to cramp. It is reported that he proposes to participate in the Channel swim again this year.

A. A.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

9.4: Jerusalem Biblical Zoo; Museum.

9.3: 5-8 Exhibition of New Acquisitions: Lino Engravings by Orgle Reiner; Exhibit of the Month: Bohemian Glass (17th Cent.); Bezalel Museum.

10-1; 4-7: Works by Sima Tiddby, Avram Weil & Willy Gordon: Artists' Union.

11-1: Students' Works; New Bezalel School of Arts & Crafts.

11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel; Keren Hayesod Head Office.

TEL AVIV

9-1; 4-8: Chagall Exhibition; Tel Aviv Museum.

10-1; 3-7: M. Lando Exhibition, Katz Gallery, 27 Dizengoff.

8.30 p.m.: Tikkun and the Yiddish revue; Jaffa Habima Hall.

8.30 p.m.: "Enemy of the People"; Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

HAIFA

9 a.m.-8.30 p.m.: Photographic and Scientific Library — Carmel Synagogue Bldg., Sderot Hagefen.

10-1; 4-6: Municipal Museum, 9 Hanna Senesh Street.

9 p.m.: "Special Performance," Li-La-Lo Theatre with Leo Fuld and Orchestra; Orch Hall.

TECHNICIAN

for research in biochemistry, required for Government Hospital HAIFA.

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NOTICE TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC

As a result of the severe scarcity of vehicles, tyres and spare parts, we are compelled to discontinue the Saturday night and holiday night service as from August 4, 1951.

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51 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv

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BRANCH OFFICES:

JERUSALEM: Churchill House, Shmuel Hanagid St. P.O.B. 77, Tel. 6918. HAIFA: 12 Allenby St., Tel. 2871

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Pal. (U. 10)	97	97½
Pal. Elec. Corp.	1.50	1.55
A.E.C. Bonds		
Pal. Elec. 6%	111½	111½
Pal. Elec. 6½%	111½	111½
Pal. Elec. 7%		
Pal. Mortg. Bk.		
Pal. Mtge. 6%	96½	97½
Pal. Mtge. 6½%		
Pal. Mtge. 7%	96½	97½
Pal. Land		
Pal. Land 6%	96	96
Pal. Land 6½%		
Pal. Land 7%		74½
Pal. Ship. 6%	70	77½
Pal. Ship. 6½%		
Pal. Ship. 7%	96½	96½
Pal. Ind. 6%		
Pal. Ind. 6½%		
Pal. Ind. 7%		
Pal. Ind. Ass. 6%	105½	105½
Pal. Ind. Ass. 6½%	177	178
Pal. Ind. Ass. 7%	126½	127½
Pal. Dairies 6%	96½	96½
Pal. Dairies 6½%	110½	110½
Pal. Dairies 7%		
Pal. Prop. Dev. 6%	17/6	18/-
Pal. Prop. Dev. 6½%		
Pal. Prop. Dev. 7%		
Pal. Electric		
Cent. Bk. (Issued)	39/6	40/6
Ass. Bk. 10 pr. sh.	117½	118½
Ord. Bk. 10 pr. sh.	158½	160½
Anglo Pal. Bk. 5 pr. sh.	76½	77½
Leumi 10 pr. sh.	71½	72½
U.S. Shares ord. sh.	39	39
Pal. Credit Tr.	82	85
Pal. Finance Bk.		
Bar. 1	7,400	7,500
Bar. 2	7,400	7,500
Bar. 3		

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Alba, Zion Square, Rehov Jaffa 1701, Mekor Baruch, Rehov Talbieh 2894.

HAIFA: Wetzel-Lebanoni, 21 Ha'atzmaut, 3284, Pevzner, 27 Pevzner 4072.

HAIFA BAY: Bialik, Kiryat Bialik, 7230.

STATE OF ISRAEL

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

Registration of Property and Claims in Chinese People's Republic Territory

The office for the registration of Foreign Claims hereby invites Israel residents to register all their property in Chinese People's Republic territory and their claims against this State, its (institutions and/or residents not later than September 16, 1951. Forms are available from the Foreign Claims Office, Jerusalem, 17 Rehov Hillel (formerly Schmidt's College) P.O.B. 1089, Tel Aviv; 2 Rehov Pinsker, room 425, Haifa; 53 Rehov Ha'atzmaut (Hamalachim) second floor. The Foreign Claims Office will also give information to those concerned.

Claims should be registered with this office even if already submitted once before. This registration does not relieve claimants from taking all necessary steps according to Israel laws and the laws of the state against which the claim was registered.

SH. SHLONAI
Director of the Foreign Claims Registration Office.
July 15, 1951.

Farewell
YATOUR

Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	H	L	D
THE WEATHER			
Mt. Carmel	31	22	29
Tel Aviv	31	22	30
Tel Aviv	31	22	30
Lydda Airport	34	22	32
Jerusalem	31	17	26
Beersheba	33	17	28
Dead Sea	41	29	39

"A" Humidity at 9 a.m. "D" Deficiency in temp. (C) Maximum yesterday, Dr. Sharon, temp. expected today.

Divorces [illegible] decreased by [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] in 1950. [illegible] at the close of business last night. The increase came on the heels of a [illegible] rise in Government Yahal Bonds, to [illegible].

• • •

Many Arabs from Jordan will be reunited with their families at 9 a.m. on Thursday, it was decided yesterday morning at a meeting between Mr. Yehiel Argov, of the Ministry of Immigration, and Mr. Ahmed Sarah, the Jordan representative.

• • •

Mosquitoes were active early yesterday morning in the Jerusalem suburb of Arnona, where they broke into Mr. Ben Mordecai's apartment, stealing clothing and food. They also broke Meier Marshi's donkey, and chicken's and clothing from Tamar Raziya.

• • •

Mrs. Jorja Shoshani, 58, of Jerusalem's Nahlat Shiv'a quarter, was knocked down by a car yesterday and was taken in an unconscious condition to the Shaarei Zedek Hospital. The driver was detained.

• • •

Raphael Sasson-Sab, 48, a labourer, is being tried before Haifa Magistrate Dr. A. Buch, for trying to blackmail Dimsis Cohen, of Haifa, by threatening to have her prosecuted for alleged war crimes.

• • •

Five illegally transporting 120 eggs from Middle Asmon to Tel Aviv last August, Avraham Pyuhinovsky, 48, foreman of the Public Works Department, was fined IL.250 with the alternative of 5 months in prison by the Tel Aviv Anti-Profiteering Court yesterday.

• • •

Letters from abroad, addressed to the following, may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Tel Aviv Municipality: Alexander Wolf, called to Israel in September 1949; Jeanette Alt, formerly of Vienna (from Ludwig Brauer); Eduard Frank and his sons Heinz and Kurt, came to Israel from Germany in 1939; Alice Hirschorn (from Mr. Schapira, of France).

248,235 Wins IL.5,000 In Bond Drawing

The first prize of IL.5,000 was won by number 248,235 at the 20th drawing of the Third Mandatory Bearer Bond Issue held at the Ohel Shem, in Tel Aviv, yesterday. Other prizes were:

IL.500 — [illegible]
IL. [illegible] — [illegible]
IL. 250 — 389531 [illegible] 370081 [illegible] 209048.

IL. 100 — [illegible] 288427 [illegible] 214877 [illegible] 370088 [illegible] 487078 [illegible] 362629 [illegible] 217004 [illegible] 333303 [illegible] 446154 [illegible] 221256 [illegible] 488430 [illegible] 223168 [illegible] 228488 [illegible] 491243 [illegible] 231288 [illegible] 492078 [illegible] 279048 [illegible] 234077 [illegible] 374031 [illegible] 238158 [illegible] 411008 [illegible] 448797 [illegible] 280009 [illegible] 277749 [illegible] 454194 [illegible] 422009 [illegible] 287021 [illegible] 277886 [illegible] 279288 [illegible] 287021 [illegible] 288888 [illegible] 288888 [illegible] 288888

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Thursday, August 2, 1951
Tamuz 29, 5711. Shevuat 28, 1270

REUNION OF THE 'EXODUS'

By BEN FOREMAN

ON July 18, in the ruins of the Arab town of Sasa, in the hills of Galilee, the remnants of the crew of the "Exodus 1947" met to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the ship's landing on the shores of Israel.

The Exodus, which four years ago filled the front pages of local and international newspapers lies today a battered hulk in Haifa Harbour where she was moored by the British. She was originally christened "The President Warfield" and plied the waters of the Ohio River in the United States as an overnight passenger vessel, before she was purchased by the Weston Trading Company, a Haganah front organization which consisted of three worried American Jews, a desk and a telephone.

In December, 1946, the American crew joined the ship in Baltimore, and the game of hide and seek with the English CID and the American FBI began.

The crew had been recruited haphazardly among the Zionist organizations of the New York area. Some were *Halutzim* who were using "Aliya Bet" as a means of immigration, but the majority consisted of well-meaning but inexperienced volunteers who wanted to "do something" for the Jews, and who were united in the opinion that the trip would last only two months after which they would return to college.

Panamanian Flag

Both the crew and the ship were highly unqualified for the task set before them. Of the forty men who comprised the crew, only five had had previous experience at sea. The ship with its top-heavy wooden superstructure and low slung bow was not constructed for heavy seas.

Somehow the Haganah procured a Panamanian flag (rumour had it that we paid as high as ten thousand dollars for it) and in February, 1947, we were ready to sail. At a farewell party held on board ship the night before we embarked, I.F. Stone in a speech to the crew said that our task was to get the DP's out of Europe and on to the Mediterranean.

We set sail in high spirits, singing parodies of the Panamanian National Anthem, and calling each other "Pedro." The following night we ran into a violent storm off Diamond Shoals and began to ship water through our hawse pipes which rode not more than fifteen feet above sea-level in calm weather.

The majority of the crew lay sprawled about the decks as in a battle scene, retching miserably. Those who could, worked for two days and nights to save the ship. Probably one of the important factors which prevented the Exodus going down a few hundred miles off the coast of the United States, was the fact that the whiskey stores were flooded with water, and Bernie Marks, the first mate, issued every man a private bottle of "Four Roses."

"The Mystery Ship"

Two days later we were back in Norfolk, Virginia, for repairs. The American press got wind of the fact that we were slated to run the English Blockade and gave us unwanted publicity as "The Mystery Ship."

When we finally set sail again, it was in more sober mood, and I recall the Pesach we celebrated at sea — a Pesach unspoiled by the fact that the cook was Gentile and had baked us a huge chocolate cake. Davie Lowenthal answered "The Four Questions."

In anticipation of our arrival immigrants by the thousands had been alerted on the coasts of France and Italy. The underground had spirited Jews across three borders in their JDC trucks in a mass military operation, which laid the precedents for the subsequent Haganah miracles during the War of Liberation.

We began our search for oil to refuel — a search which took us from France to Italy. There in the little harbour of Spezia, anchored side by side, lay three ships of Aliya Bet Fleet, which in rapid succession broke the British Blockade of Israel. One of them, "The Haganah," is now commissioned in the Israel Navy.

The English, with the assistance of the Italian Police, made Italy too hot for us, and we set sail again under the guns of an Italian gunboat, for France.

An Irresistible Force

Somehow the Haganah had purchased five hundred barrels of marine fuel through an English company, and in three days and nights we worked frantically to pour the oil by hand into our tanks. Then without rest for the exhausted crew, we sailed to Sette, on the southern coast of France, and it was only six months after we began our adventure, that we saw our first immigrants. Truckload after truckload of Jews rolled down to the shores of the Mediterranean — an irresistible force. In awe, even the most unsentimental crew member found himself washing and shaving in honour of our passengers.

We loaded four thousand five hundred immigrants on to a ship built to hold at most four hundred people. We loaded them into improvised beds which collapsed under their weight. The loading lasted six hours and during the delay, the English cruiser "Ajax" appeared on the horizon in wait for us. Our captain despondently gave the order to cast off, but despite our churning engines, the ship would not move; under the excess weight of the passengers we had run aground.

Then Bill Bernstein, our third mate, took the wheel and for seemingly endless hours he gave the orders, "Slow Ahead... Reverse Slow Astern." Long after we had all despaired, he was still fighting his battle with the sandbars, until with a lurch, the ship tore loose and we were on our way to Israel.

The Fight with the British

The English convoy multiplied itself from day to day, until seven destroyers had joined the Ajax. Then, on the night of July 18, they rammed us. They came in out of the black maw of the sea, and blinded us with their arc lights. Across the water came the metallic voice of the English captain, "Surrender. Your leaders are leading you to disaster." The destroyer bore down on us until its bridge was just below our top deck. People panicked but Dave Milliman, our cabin boy, stood up and shouted, "I've been waiting six months to get rid of this mop and bucket." And he hurled them both at the bridge.

The fight began, and I remember it only as a series of kaleidoscopic scenes: the tear gas smoke... the English sailors in their white helmets and flashing white clubs... the machine-gun bullets ripping up the deck... the dead child with the blood on his chest... and on the bridge where they had clubbed him to death — Bill Bernstein, his hand clutching the ship's whistle...

What followed for me was the vague memory of blistering heat in the hold of an English prison ship... Hunger... of sailing up the Elbe River to Nazi Germany under the silent eyes of the German populace which lined the banks of the River... of being clubbed off our ship again in Germany, and of a glimpse of a slogan some immigrant had painted on the bulkhead with iodine, "We shall outlive the Empire!"

The crew dispersed. Some continued running immigrants on the Pan York and the Pan Crescent, and others made their way to Israel to various communal settlements. When the War of Liberation broke out, the crew participated individually on many points. One served with Palmach, another in the Jeep Commandos, still another volunteered his technical skill in a sten factory. One sailor served in the naval battle fought off Tel Aviv, and another served with the Katamon unit in Jerusalem, and was decorated for his service during the Jerusalem siege.

Never Again

Today ten of us remain in Israel as permanent settlers. Out of those chaotic days the State of Israel was born, and the passengers and crew of the "Exodus" have become immortalized in the speeches of the delegates at the United Nations Organization who voted for a Jewish State. Tragedies like that of the Exodus will never happen again.

Yet it was not of these things that the boys who met at Sasa talked last week. They spoke of New York and how they missed "chocolate malteds," and how in three years their kibbutz would bring in its first harvest of cherries and how Teddy could not come to the party because he was driving a truckload of water up to the "Meshek."

Then we played some records which we had salvaged from the ship: songs of "The Lincoln Brigade." And we shook our heads ruefully over those of us who had remained in the States to go into business and sell Television aerials.

And in a country which is always looking to the future, all that remains of the "Exodus" is a battered hulk of a ship in Haifa Harbour and a few nostalgic men who met amidst the ruins of an Arab village in Galilee.

TRUMAN ANTICIPATES OPPOSITION TO AID PLANS

Congress Queries European Arms

By SUSAN STRANGE

LONDON. — PRESIDENT Truman expects a particularly tough struggle with Congress, it is now clear, over the Administration's heavy programme of aid to America's Allies.

In his Economic Report to Congress, the President went out of his way to make a forceful and careful case for giving military and economic assistance to other nations of the free world — particularly to Britain and Western Europe. The whole emphasis of his message was on the continued need for American rearmament on a scale unprecedented in peacetime, and, after that, on the equal importance of building up strength along the whole Western Front.

"Our economic problems," the President began, "are now based mainly upon world problems. Our economic tasks are heavy because of the weight of our world responsibility. To succeed in our economic job at home, we must understand fully our job in world affairs."

New Emphasis

This emphasis on the outside world is something new in the half-yearly Economic Report. Usually, it has given the President an opportunity to make one last bid, just before Congress disbands, to plead for more government control over the exuberant American economy. In normal times, it is essentially a domestic document, concerned with domestic issues of bank credit, farm subsidies, social security, rent controls and projects such as the Missouri Valley Authority and the St. Lawrence Seaway which are regularly set before an unwilling Congress.

The departure into foreign affairs can have been thought necessary this year only because the sounds of mounting dissatisfaction with the slowness of European rearmament have been more and more strongly heard from Capitol Hill. "Why," it is asked there, "should we help them when they won't even bother to help themselves?"

Mr. Truman's answer in the Economic Report is that, to begin with, Americans are much richer than Europeans — more so than they realize. Compared with an average annual income of two thousand dollars in the United States, the European gets less than six hundred and fifty dollars. The Americans are able to pay for much of their rearmament programme by producing more instead of by going without. In the last year, national production in the United States is believed, according to the Report, to have gone up ten per cent; British production, by comparison, has gone up by only five per cent. And while the Europeans, by tremendous effort and the help of Marshall Aid, have raised non-military production ten per cent above pre-war, the Americans — recessions and all — have raised theirs about 50 per cent.

Inflation Dangers

Secondly, the United States, even on a strictly materialistic level cannot afford to lose Western Europe. The President points out that not only has it a larger population — many of them highly skilled — than the United States, but it produces a third of the steel, half of the coal and a fifth of the aluminium for the free world: "strategically, economically, morally, their defences are bound up with ours."

Another point made by the President's Council of Economic Advisers in a companion report is that the United States as a producer of raw materials has suffered less than Europe from world inflation. The danger of an American inflation, once defence production gets into top gear, is still serious. But so far, against an American inflation of sixteen per cent in price levels since Korea, all but three of the Marshall Plan countries in Western Europe have suffered an inflation of twenty per cent, and seven of them one of more than thirty per cent.

In any case, the President concludes, most of the effect of the defence programme will come from the efforts of expanding United States forces, not from aiding America's Allies. This will cost only fifteen per cent of the whole American defence programme — some two per cent of the American national income.

Marshall Aid Toll

At first glance the proposed aid to Europe compared to the European Recovery Programme does not look very large. Marshall Aid over the last three years has cost the United States over eleven billion dollars. The economic aid proposed for Europe next year will cost a tenth of that — 1.1 billion dollars. But on top of that there will be free supplies of military equipment — tanks, guns, aircraft and equipment worth at least five billion dollars.

All of this is still dependent on the approval of Congress. And in order to win approval, the President not only put forward a logical case, but promised some safeguards. "We must be sure," he said, "in the conduct of this programme that other nations do their full share." It is precisely on this point that Congress is likely to express its doubts most forcibly.

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Readers' Letters

FOR PERSONAL GAIN

To the Editor of The Post

Sir,—Having had the occasion, during the war years, to visit the greater part of Persia several times, and to study economic conditions there from close quarters, as part of my mission on behalf of a London firm, I can readily confirm the statements of Mr. D. Hacohen regarding native labour there.

The present cry of "exploitation of the Persian labourers by foreign trusts" is nothing but humbug, and meant to pull the wool over the people's eyes. It is neither fanatic patriotism, as some journalists assert, nor the will to improve the lot of the Abadan native worker that prompts the political leaders to be so adamant in their claims towards the A.I.O.C. It is exclusively intended for the personal gain of the rich and influential ruling class, who hitherto apparently failed to obtain a satisfactory "rake off" of the Company's revenues.

Now that the refineries will be nationalized and completely controlled by Persia, the share of profits for the small ruling section will naturally increase, and the lot of the native worker will be drastically lowered, and social conditions worsened, which will bring in its train untold misery to a great part of the Persian population.

It is a common phenomenon in Persia that anyone seeking employment, will first direct his endeavours to a foreign-controlled firm, because of its more favourable working conditions, and this applies to the manual labourer as well as the small group of white-collar workers.

Anyone who visited Persia during the typhus epidemic in 1943, will recall the lukewarm and half-hearted measures taken by the Persian authorities to combat this horrible disease, since only the very poor and undernourished were affected, and had it not been for British intervention who, with the Russians, equally shared the responsibilities of the Occupation, by offering medical aid both in personnel and specially flown medicaments from every possible quarter, a great national calamity would have befallen the Persians.

Yours, etc.,
E. BARNETT

Tel Aviv, July 20.

COURTEOUS OFFICIALS

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir,—As a member of the public who often complains and grumbles about present conditions, it is with great pleasure that I am writing this letter gratefully to acknowledge the efficiency, courtesy and goodwill of the food supply officials with whom I have just had dealings.

The official whose job seemed to be to calm the feelings of irate, harassed and flustered housewives carried out his duties in an exemplary manner. He dealt with the public, including myself, with benevolence and good humour. My questions were answered politely and clearly and I was given every assistance.

Yours, etc.,
PHYLLIS LEVIN

Tel Aviv, July.

KEEPING POSTED

RARELY has so much arithmetic been done in Israel as during the past two or three days. Up to the time the first election results were announced, people were to be seen comparing their guesses of party strengths, prepared and dated and often countersigned by a friend to prove that the guess — in the event of its turning out accurate — was really made ahead. After the results began to come in, the same mathematicians were kept busy adding up percentages and forming governments. Whichever way they added it up, it seemed to make a government likely to fall over an attack of 'flu, and certainly one that would have to put a strong ban on members travelling abroad. Chief gainers of the day seemed to be the supporters of the constituency system, who proved by maps and figures that voting by zones was the more likely to produce a government in a country of small parties than the infinite, but obstructive, accuracy of the system of proportional representation.

• • •

EVERYBODY knows of vicious sub-tenants whom the landlord is trying to get out. Some may simply not use the kitchen; some are not allowed into the bathroom except at stated (and inconvenient) hours. Some are constantly sneered at and insulted. Some have to suffer poltergeist interference with their property. Some claim serious physical assault. Some merely pay anything up to IL.40, IL.50 and IL.60 for the use of a single room for a month, find the cupboard full of other people's clothes, disagreeable co-tenants, and telephones used not only by the family but by a collection of neighbours from early in the morning to late at night. We have always felt an almost landlord-like sense of grievance against the many people in this country who considered themselves morally entitled to charge IL.45 to a sub-tenant occupying one room although they pay perhaps IL.8 for their whole three-roomed flat, but it seems that this rapaciousness is not confined to Israel. In the United States, the situation has been worse, if anything, in the small towns near new army base camps. According to "Time," not a Communist organ, a sergeant and his wife and family were charged a large sum for the use of a child's outgrown play-house, two-and-half by three-and-a-half metres large; and in another case a woman who had rented a hut was not allowed to use the landlord's telephone when a rat bit off her baby's finger. Perhaps we are not so badly off after all.

• • •

WE were fortunate in meeting a young couple from Turkey recently, who seemed to have settled down without great difficulty. It was easier in many ways, the wife told us, if you came from Turkey — it was a reasonably free country, and there was nothing to prevent your coming on a visit first and finding out what was needed, and as it was so near the journey was not too expensive. It was not altogether customary for girls from comfortable families to work outside their homes in Turkey, but the first of their acquaintances who had come to spy out the land had discovered that a year's training in such trades as dress-making, nursing, cooking, beauty-culture and a good deal else were worth more in this country than the most generous dowry they were likely to get. "Husbands seem actually to like their wives to work in Israel!" she said.

• • •

FOR the second time this year the Emir of Lahej has taken refuge in Aden from his brother, the Sultan

of Lahej. On his return from exile in January, the Emir had cultivated the tribesmen, and this immediately alarmed the Sultan. The Sultan's alarm in turn worried the Emir, who decided that he would be ill. To investigate this sudden illness more conveniently, the Sultan sent his army out to arrest the Emir, and instructed the soldiers to confiscate all the Emir's arms as they passed the encampment of his followers. Unfortunately they found the arms locked up in an arsenal, whose key the Emir carried himself. But the Emir decided that he would be safer back in Aden, and to disarm suspicion he gave a grand Ramadhan party on the eve of his departure together with 61 of his closer relatives. The Sultan's troops, meanwhile, were at a loose end, and were ordered to carry out exercises on the Emir's parade ground. In Aden, a family council was held to depose the Sultan, but not more than three of the relatives would agree to support the Emir instead.

Contributors are R. R. and F. R., of Jerusalem, and U. F., of Tel Aviv.

Emeth-nuk

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HITACHDUT OLEI AMERICA — HAIFA
REMINDER
General Meeting tonight, August 2, 8.30 p.m.
Zionist Hall — Pevzner & Balfour Streets

CHILD AND YOUTH ALIYAH — KVUTZAT MAALE HAHAMISHA AND HADASSAH
meet with their friends on Sunday, August 5, at 6 p.m. at MAALE HAHAMISHA for the
INAUGURATION CEREMONY of the "EDDIE CANTOR CHILDREN'S HOME"
and for the Premiere screening of the YOUTH ALIYAH Film
"MY BROTHER AND I" produced by BEN OTTERMAN.
For invitations please apply to Public Relations Department, Youth Aliyah, Yahalom House, opp. Bezalel Museum, Tel. 4321, 3087.

TO ALL FRIENDS OF YOUTH ALIYAH FROM ABROAD-
You are cordially invited to attend a one-day Conference on Monday, August 6, at Beth Shalom, Talbieh, Ahad Haam Street, commencing promptly at 9 a.m.
The purpose of the Conference is to make possible the meeting of minds between Youth Aliyah workers abroad and those in Israel. For invitation tickets and further particulars kindly apply to the Public Relations Department of Youth Aliyah, Yahalom House, opposite Bezalel Museum, (Tel. 4321 and 3087) — P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem.

Hitachdut Olei America
Hitachdut Olei Britannia
The Haifa Technion
Members of the above associations and students of the Technion are cordially invited to a reception at the Technion, on Saturday, August 4, 8.15 p.m. to welcome the students of the Intercollegiate Zionist Federation of America and of the Inter-University Jewish Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, who are participating in the Summer Institute of the Jewish Agency.

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THE GENERAL AGENT IN ISRAEL
AARON ROSENFELD

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JERUSALEM:	King David Hotel (Northern Annex)	Tel. 3421	P.O.B. 1197

AKTIEBOLAGET TRANSMARIN HELSINGBORG
We are pleased to announce that s.s. "VELLA" is due here about August 10, and m.s. "BRIVVA" will load as follows:

	London	Hamburg	Bremen	Rotterdam	Antwerp
August	1—7	8—11	10—13	14—16	17—20

arriving here about August 23.
For further particulars please apply to the GENERAL AGENT IN ISRAEL
AARON ROSENFELD

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GIFT TO FLOOD VICTIMS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — Members of the staff of the Israel Embassy here have contributed $321 for the relief of flood victims in the U.S. Middle West.